

Federal Communications Commission

§ 2.105

§ 2.105 United States Table of Frequency Allocations.

(a) The United States Table of Frequency Allocations (United States Table) is subdivided into the Federal Government Table of Frequency Allocations (Federal Government Table, column 4 of § 2.106) and the Non-Federal Government Table of Frequency Allocations (Non-Federal Government Table, column 5 of § 2.106). The United States Table is based on the Region 2 Table because the relevant area of jurisdiction is located primarily in Region 2¹ (i.e., the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Caribbean insular areas² and some of the Pacific insular areas).³ The Federal Government Table is administered by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)⁵, whereas the Non-Federal Government Table is administered by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).⁶

(b) In the United States, radio spectrum may be allocated to either Federal government or non-Federal government use exclusively, or for shared use. In the case of shared use, the type of service(s) permitted need not be the same [e.g., Federal government FIXED, non-Federal government MOBILE]. The terms used to designate categories of services and allocations⁷ in columns 4 and 5 of § 2.106 correspond to the terms employed by the International

Telecommunication Union (ITU) in the international *Radio Regulations*.

(c) *Category of services.* (1) Any segment of the radio spectrum may be allocated to the Federal government and/or non-Federal government sectors either on an exclusive or shared basis for use by one or more radio services. In the case where an allocation has been made to more than one service, such services are listed in the following order:

(i) Services, the names of which are printed in “capitals” [example: FIXED]; these are called “primary” services;

(ii) Services, the names of which are printed in “normal characters” [example: Mobile]; these are called “secondary” services.

(2) Stations of a secondary service:

(i) Shall not cause harmful interference to stations of primary services to which frequencies are already assigned or to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date;

(ii) Cannot claim protection from harmful interference from stations of a primary service to which frequencies are already assigned or may be assigned at a later date; and

(iii) Can claim protection, however, from harmful interference from stations of the same or other secondary service(s) to which frequencies may be assigned at a later date.

(d) *Format of the United States Table and the Rule Part Cross Reference Column.* (1) The frequency band referred to in each allocation, column 4 for Federal government and column 5 for non-Federal government, is indicated in the left-hand top corner of the column. If there is no service or footnote indicated for a band of frequencies in either column 4 or 5, then the Federal government or the non-Federal government sector, respectively, has no access to that band except as provided for by § 2.102.

(2) When the Federal Government and Non-Federal Government Tables are exactly the same for a shared band, the line between columns 4 and 5 is deleted and the allocations are shown once.

(3) The Federal Government Table, given in column 4, is included for informational purposes only.

¹See § 2.104(a)(1) for definition of Region 2.

²The Caribbean insular areas are: The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the unincorporated territory of the United States Virgin Islands; and Navassa Island.

³The Pacific insular areas located in Region 2 are: Johnston Atoll and Midway Atoll.

⁴The operation of stations in the Pacific insular areas located in Region 3 are generally governed by the International plan for Region 3 (i.e., column 3 of § 2.106). The Pacific insular areas located in Region 3 are: the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; the unincorporated territory of American Samoa; the unincorporated territory of Guam; and Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Kingman Reef, Palmyra Island and Wake Island.

⁵Section 305(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. See Pub. Law 102-538, 106 Stat. 3533 (1992).

⁶The Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

⁷Definitions of the various radio services used are contained in § 2.1.

(4) In the case where there is a parenthetical addition to an allocation in the United States Table [example: FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-earth)], that service allocation is restricted to the type of operation so indicated.

(5) The following symbols are used to designate footnotes in the United States Table:

(i) Any footnote consisting of “S5.” followed by one or more digits, *e.g.*, S5.53, or any footnote not prefixed by a letter, *e.g.*, 459, denotes an international footnote. Where an international footnote is applicable, without modification, to the United States Table, the footnote appears in the United States Table (columns 4 and 5) and denotes a stipulation affecting both the Federal Government Table and the Non-Federal Government Table. If, however, an international footnote pertains to a service allocated only for Federal government or non-Federal government use, the international footnote will be placed only in the affected Table. For example, “AMATEUR S5.142” shall be shown only in the Non-Federal Government Table.

(ii) Any footnote consisting of the letters US followed by one or more digits, *e.g.*, US7, denotes a stipulation affecting both the Federal Government Table and the Non-Federal Government Table.

(iii) Any footnote consisting of the letters NG followed by one or more dig-

its, *e.g.*, NG2, denotes a stipulation applicable only to the Non-Federal Government Table (column 5).

(iv) Any footnote consisting of the letter G followed by one or more digits, *e.g.*, G2, denotes a stipulation applicable only to the Federal Government Table (column 4).

(6) If a frequency or frequency band has been allocated to a radiocommunication service in the Non-Federal Government Table, then a cross reference may be added for the pertinent FCC Rule part (column 6 of § 2.106). For example, the 849–851 MHz band is allocated to the non-Federal government aeronautical mobile service, rules for the use of the 849–851 MHz band have been added to Part 22—Public Mobile Services (47 CFR part 22), and a cross reference, Public Mobile (22), has been added in Column 6 of the Table. The exact use that can be made of any given frequency or frequency band (*e.g.*, channelling plans, allowable emissions, *etc.*) is given in the FCC Rule part(s) so indicated. The FCC Rule parts in this column are not allocations and are provided for informational purposes only. This column also may contain explanatory notes for informational purposes only.

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EDITORIAL NOTE: The text of § 2.106 begins on the following page.